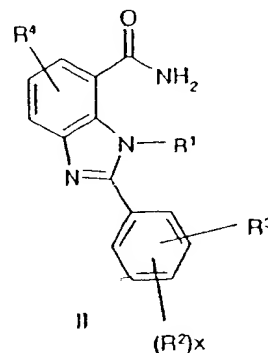
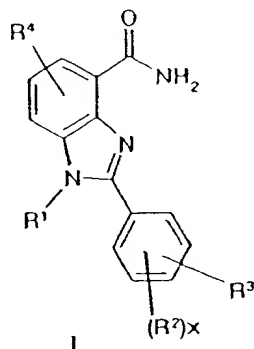


**CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDMENTS IN THE CLAIMS**

Amended claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 should read as follows:

1/ (thrice amended) A compound of the formula I or II



in which

- $R^1$  is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where  $R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and
- $R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro,  $NHCOR^{21}$ ,  $NR^{22}R^{23}$ , OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl,  $NH_2$ , CN, a straight or branched  $C_1$  -  $C_6$ -alkyl,  $OR^{21}$  or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals  $R^{24}$ , and  $R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and  $R^{23}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and  $R^{24}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro or  $NH_2$ , and

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x may be 0, 1 or 2 and

R<sup>3</sup> is -D-(F<sup>1</sup>)<sub>p</sub>-(E)<sub>q</sub>-(F<sup>2</sup>)<sub>r</sub>-G, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is -E-(D)<sub>u</sub>-(F<sup>2</sup>)<sub>s</sub>-(G)<sub>v</sub>, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if v = 0, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine,

pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R<sup>3</sup> is B and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, OH, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, where R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl

and R<sup>43</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine and

F<sup>1</sup> is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

F<sup>2</sup> is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

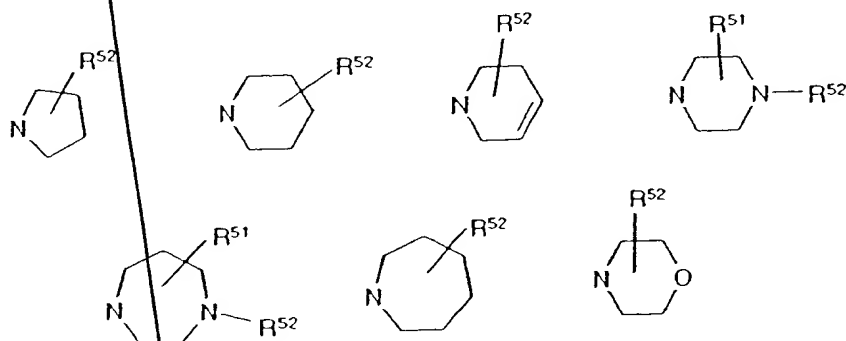
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

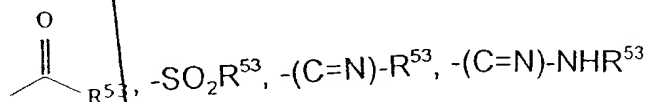
G may be  $\text{NR}^{51}\text{R}^{52}$  or



and

$\text{R}^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched and unbranched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, or  $(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{-K}$  and

$\text{R}^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,



in which

$\text{R}^{53}$  may be branched or unbranched  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or

unbranched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkylphenyl, where in the case of  $\text{R}^{52}$  and  $\text{R}^{53}$ ,

independently of one another, one hydrogen of the  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl radical may

be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH,  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl,

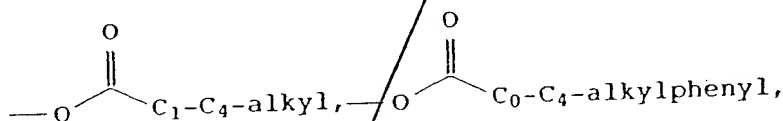
cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl

and phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals  $\text{R}^{52}$  and

$\text{R}^{53}$  independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals:

1  
cont'd

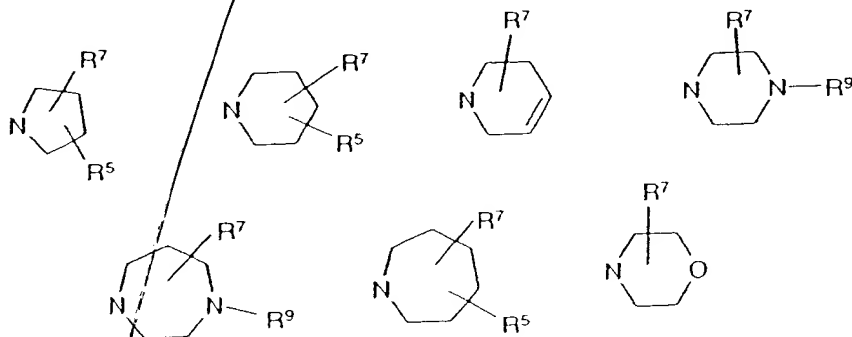
branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, CCl<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-dialkylamino, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,



CHO, CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl

or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-

B may be



and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, CN, or NH-CO-R<sup>33</sup>, where R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl and

t is 0,1,2,3, or 4 and

*2002*  
*noted*  
K is a phenyl optionally having at most two substituents on the ring,  $R^{k1}$  and/or

$R^{k2}$  are any of the radicals defined for  $R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$ , respectively, or  $NH-C_1-$

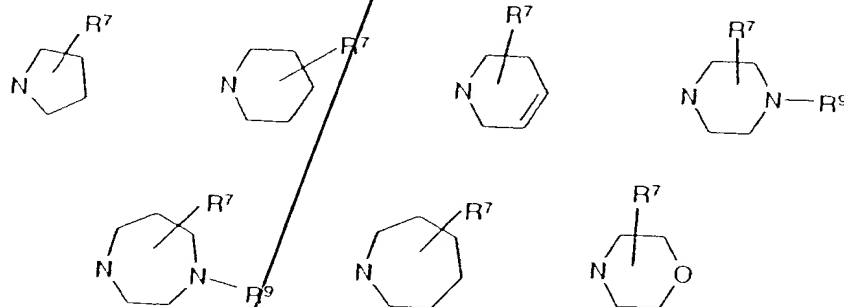
$C_4$ -alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine,

morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by

an alkyl radical  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, or homopiperazine, which may also be

substituted by an alkyl radical  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, and

$R^5$  may be hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, or  $NR^7R^9$  and



and

$R^7$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl, or phenyl, it also being possible

for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{71}$ , and

$R^{71}$  is OH,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ ,

nitro, or  $NH_2$ , and

$R^8$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl, it also being possible

for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{81}$ , and

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$R^{81}$  is OH,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro, or  $NH_2$  and

$R^9$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched and unbranched  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $CF_3$ , or  $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (thrice amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

$R^1$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, nitro,  $CF_3$ , CN,  $NR^{22}R^{23}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{21}$ ,  $OR^{21}$ , where

$R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^{23}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

$R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$ , where

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$R^{31}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH and O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

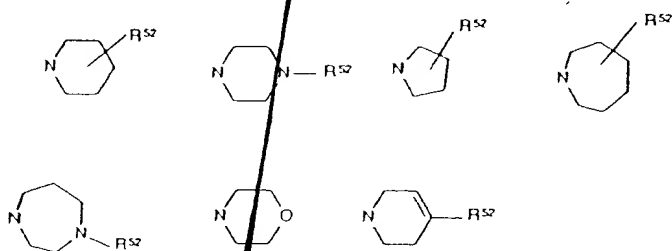
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano,  $NR^{41}$ ,  $R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ ,  $OR^{41}$  where

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

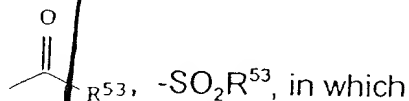
G is  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or one of the following radicals



where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen and branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, and

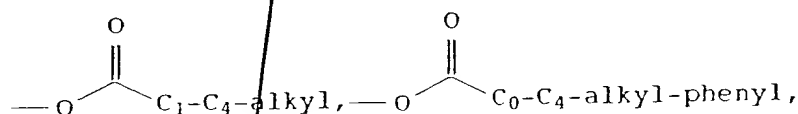
$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl phenyl,



$R^{53}$  is branched or unbranched O- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical in  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  are, independently of one another, optionally substituted by one of the

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following radicals: OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R<sup>52</sup> and R<sup>53</sup> radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, CCl<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-dialkylamino, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,



CHO, CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (thrice amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where



$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched

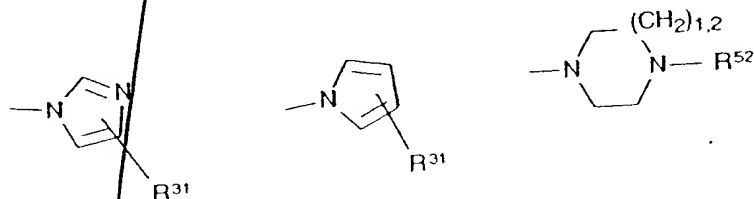
$C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro,  $CF_3$ , CN,  $NR^{22}R^{23}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{21}$ ,  $OR^{21}$ , where

$R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or

$C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{23}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl or phenyl

$R^3$  is



and

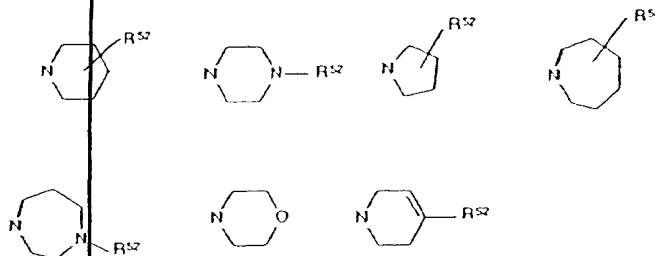
$R^{31}$  is hydrogen, CHO and  $-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{32})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$ , where  $R^{32}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH and  $O-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $m, o$  independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and  $n$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano,  $NR^{41}$ ,  $R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ ,  $OR^{41}$ , where

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

$G$  is  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or one of the radicals below



1  
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where

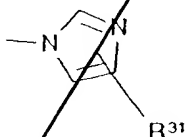
$R^{51}$  is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

7. (twice amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1 where

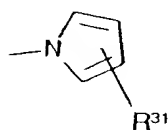
(i) for  $R^3$  being



$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-G$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

(ii) for  $R^3$  being

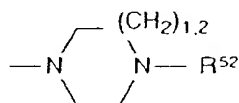


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$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

and (iii) for  $R^3$  being



$R^{52}$  may be hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH,

O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

where  $R^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.